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THREE DOLLARS.

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Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

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"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" PUBLISHERS, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 29th January, 1891.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.  
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1891.

The customary weekly meeting of the Legislative Council has been postponed from to-day until to-morrow afternoon.

We don't know why this has been done, nor whose convenience has been especially consulted, but we are glad all the same, as the delay affords us an opportunity of offering Governor de Vaux a few words of sound and salutary advice. They may not—probably will not—be accepted, but that won't be our fault. There is before the Council at the present time a bill entitled *The Gambling Ordinance, 1891*. We rejoice to say that we do not know who drafted this extraordinary production; but we feel justified in concluding that some official celebrity is responsible for it. A few weeks ago the Governor thought fit to make some general observations on the gambling question, and we are bound to say that, in our opinion, his remarks were sensible and very much to the point. But Sir William de Vaux was not satisfied with advocating a policy which would have gained him a

deservedly earned popularity; he elected one day to tell the Council, and through the Council the public, that the proposed legislation for gambling was a practical impossibility, and the next he advocates the passing of a bill which makes every club or social institution in the colony a common gaming house.

We strongly recommend Governor de Vaux to follow his first impressions and unreservedly withdraw this most obnoxious bill. It's becoming the law of this colony cannot possibly do any good, but inevitably must lead to infinite trouble and difficulty. Is the game worth the candle? We fail to see it. With the exception of the Governor and Dr. Ho Kai, there is not a man in the Legislative Council who appears to be acquainted with even the rudiments of the gambling difficulty. And the result has been inane twaddle, and too much of it to be cheerfully swallowed at one dose. Section 3 of this proposed Ordinance, if passed as at present drafted, makes the Hongkong Club, the Club Lusitania, the Club Germania, the City Club, and every other place in the colony where whist, or poker, or cribbage, or billiards, or any other game is regularly played—and all these games are played nightly for money where Europeans congregate—common gaming houses, and subjects the members to fine or imprisonment, or both. Does Governor de Vaux consider this coercive policy intelligent legislation? Does he really imagine that such bald-faced restrictive measures can lead to anything but trouble? We can't believe it; his Excellency may not be a great genius, but he certainly is a man of sense.

If this bill is passed there must be no exceptions; the proverbial four-wheeled coach must not have a turnpike road right through the prohibitive clauses of this most original of local reforms; from the Hongkong Club to the Race-course, from the Race-course to the mess of the Pahang Diamond Company and the Kowloon Joint Stock Robbery Amalgamation there must be no respect of institutions and persons; what is law for the Chinese merchant or compradore in the Yat On Club must be equally law for the European merchant or clerk in the City Club, or the European speculator in the share exchange in Queen's Road popularly known as the Hongkong Club. In plain English, if this *Gambling Ordinance*, as at present drafted, is passed, all the Clubs in Hongkong had better at once close their doors, and private residents engage muscular watchmen armed with cudgels to keep off the active and energetic and immaculate police—who didn't catch any of the *Namoa* pirates.

This *Gambling Ordinance* ought to be shelved for an indefinite period. We generally object to Commissions in this colony, because the members appointed are almost invariably an admixture of rogues and fools—mostly fools; but as the official element in the Legislative Council at the present time is painfully conspicuous for absolute lack not merely of brains but of ordinary intelligence, we should not object if Governor de Vaux took upon himself to appoint three men of standing and reliability, outside officialdom, to enquire into this gambling problem and to suggest a practical solution for the various questions at issue. We proffer our assistance, and we are supported by the entire Chinese community, so that the offer is not a mere figure of speech. Will his Excellency try to do something for the true interests of this colony before he leaves us for good? This is only a minor opportunity, but still it is not without importance. And before to-morrow afternoon, if the Registrar-General could be temporarily gagged, a vast deal of trouble would be saved.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is said that New York has over 1,000 millionaires, while London has 500, Paris 500, Berlin 200, and Vienna 100.

THE M. M. steamer *Yangtze*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore at 9 a.m. to-day, and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 9th inst.

THREE Chinese criminals are to be executed on Saturday afternoon at Kowloon City, for having participated in a robbery that was committed in that vicinity some few weeks ago.

WONG MOW alias Fa Tai Mun, who was arrested by Inspector Stanton and Sergeant Detective McIVER in First Street on the 31st ult., on a warrant charging him with having committed murder and piracy in Chinese waters, was handed over to the Chinese authorities on board the gunboat *Kowching* this afternoon, under a strong escort of police.

An extraordinary meeting of the Marine, Limited, was held at the Hongkong Hotel this afternoon. Mr. Fraser-Smith, in the absence of the Chairman of the Company, was unanimously elected to the Chair. On the proposition of Capt. J. Pittman, seconded by Mr. A. Bain, it was resolved that the Company be voluntarily wound up, and that Messrs. A. B. Rodyk, A. G. Gordon, and R. Fraser-Smith be appointed liquidators. A full report of the proceedings will appear to-morrow.

FARES for native passengers travelling between Hongkong and Canton have been on the rise of late. On the H. M. and C. Co.'s *Powan* the price was raised yesterday from 30 to 50 cents, and the same figure is now quoted by the *Pasig's* agents.

"BROWNIE" kindly note. A Cocktown editor describes his gutter-snipe local rival in big type as "a prime unsweller, driveller, liar, and uneducated blackguard." The *Fish Wrapper* man has reasons to be thankful that his lot wasn't cast in Cocktown.

"FATHER," pleaded the beautiful girl, "give your consent. Let Gustave and I marry." The father, a famous student of natural history rising in a towering rage:—"What! You marry? You that can't tell how many pairs of cervical vertebra there are in a lizard!"

THE repeated rumors of the ill-health of Emperor William, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, seem to be inspired by stock speculators, but the fact that they seem to be readily accepted as true is a strong indication that the German people have not much confidence in their sovereign's physical strength.

THE majority of offences that come on for investigation at our local Police Court are invariably opium cases, and this morning a fair average was dealt with by Mr. Wise. There were seven persons charged, and fines were imposed amounting to \$166. All is gist that comes to the magisterial mill.

A PRIZE fight in Portugal is something like a siege of Hongkong by Chinese salt smugglers. Two pugilists in "fair Lusitania" recently engaged in a prize fight for 1,127 rounds. They fought six hours a day, stopping at noon to eat and smoke. And they talked politics at night—advocating a republic.

An Indian constable was somewhat surprised this morning, when he found the body of a Chinese child, apparently about three months old, in the gutter in Po Wan Street. Enquiries were made but no person in the vicinity knew anything as to the parentage of the child, and the body was consequently taken to the Government mortuary.

JUST before the steamer *Fatshan* sailed for Macao yesterday a wily Celestial was smartly dropped upon by a Chinese constable. A woman standing in the alley-way with a bundle in her hand was surprised by having the same suddenly snatched away, but before she could even raise an alarm, P.C. Tai Loi had arrested the thief. The case was remanded by the magistrate for a week.

We read that the Nicaragua Canal is attracting much attention, and the opponents of the project, and pessimists who believe it never will be finished, are gradually disappearing, as it is now plain that the company is being managed with economy and skill—each day adds to the accomplished work. The extravagance and waste which ruined the Panama scheme are conspicuously absent from the management in Nicaragua.

CHARMING Kitty O'Shea is described as having the thin-lips and bulging-brow we see on the Cleopatra medals, and as being as cold-blooded ordinarily as Cleopatra was known to be. She is not a very tall or big-boned woman, but is ruddy and full-blooded; her hair is blonde and profuse, and her complexion is fair. And her morals are—well, yes, just so. But if Kitty bears some resemblance to Cleopatra, Parrell is a very long way off the Leonide Antony.

THE rage for economy manifested by the House of Representatives, has furnished the Government with a pretext for getting rid of those foreigners in Japanese employ who are not protected by agreements which have yet a considerable time to run. Amongst these upon whom the hand of fate has fallen, we hear the names mentioned of Capt. Squire, Mr. Satow, and Mr. Merriman, of the Post Office. By and bye, and the *Daily Herald*, "Japan for the Japanese," will be an *unfulfilled* *accomplish*.

It may perhaps interest somebody to know that Edison was a telegraph operator; Henry M. Stanley a reporter; F. T. Barnum kept a country store; Justice Miller clerked in a drug-store; Garfield walked the tow-path of a canal; General Grant was a tanner and a farmer; General N. P. Banks began life as a factory boy; Senator Stanford was a country lawyer in Wisconsin; Mark Twain was employed on a Mississippi-river boat; and that Blake and Cleveland were teachers in schools for the blind.

WHEN the Gordon-Cumming slander cases come on for trial it is a fair and reasonable assumption that "Wales" will be permitted to asseverate his say-so "on my honour as a gentleman," instead of being required to "kiss the book" in the manner of common mortality. "Tommy" has gone through this farce before, when he was placed in a position in which every "real gentleman" would brazenly tell a lie in order to save some of the reputation of a lady. And the dunces Ballantyne let him off very easily. We were there that day.

We observe that Mr. Bell-Irving and the Nawab Wala Qdr. of Murshidabad, had a real good time the other week in the Bengal district. They were out in search of big game in Malda and secured three tigers, a leopard and a number of deer. We wonder if this Mr. Bell-Irving is our ancient friend "Jock" of Jardines? Bell-Irving was a man, a sportsman, and a gentleman, and it is a matter for sincere regret to all gentlemen and sportsmen that his successors, the present directors of the "princely house," are—well, what they are.

SMUGGLING, like murder, is invariably found out, and it would seem that "Joss" is generally the principal agent in the bringing of these sins to light. However, be that as it may, a couple of missionary ladies who took passage by the *Powan* to Canton the other evening, took it upon themselves to institute a general investigation into the filigree of the cabin which they both occupied, and were rewarded by unearthing some rolls of contraband stuff supposed to belong to one of the "boys" employed on board. The virtuously indignant ladies at once reported the find to the Customs Officials, and the "cargo" to the value of \$3, was forthwith confiscated to the State.

THE new river steamer *Tai-on* has got through her difficulties and is now about to fly the British flag; a permit to do so having been granted at the Harbour Office yesterday.

A STOKER named Davesstock was charged before Mr. Wise this morning with being drunk and disorderly at a late hour last night. He rode up to Government Wharf in a "ricksha" and refusing to pay his fare an Anglo-Chinese quarrel forthwith ensued. P.C. Sinclair came up at the moment, and as the defendant would neither go away nor pay the "ricksha-man," he was locked up. A fine of \$2 or seven days' seclusion was ordered.

PROFESSOR Goldwin Smith is already debating the question whether after the annexation of Canada the country should be called the "United States of America and Canada." This name, says the *S. F. Chronicle*, would be too cumbersome, and we will probably stick to our old appellation. Besides, if Canada is permitted to enter the Union, her territory will naturally be divided up into States, and the section will lose its political identity entirely, or at least will have no more importance sectionally than its population will give it. But is it not a trifle premature to discuss names before the necessity for using them arises?

THE "Great Unwashed" will assemble at the Magistrate on the forenoon of the 7th inst. to consider an application from Mr. James William Osborne for a publican's license for that famous landmark at East Point known as Whitfield Police Station, and which will in future be known as the Bay View Inn. The want of a house of call, where refreshments could be obtained, has long been felt by the numerous wayfarers who daily and nightly use this most frequented of our public roadways, so that Mr. Osborne's application comes in good time. We doubt not that the Bay View Inn will prove a great boon to the colony.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. A. GORDON, Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, left here yesterday by the "Glen" liner *Glenlogie* on ten months' leave of absence—six months leave on half salary in addition to four months' vacation leave. The gallant General will be greatly missed in the colony; he is one of the few gentlemen in that long and dreary list of self-sufficient snobs and illiterate cads whose official vagaries make the colony the laughing-stock of foreigners. Major-General Gordon, in addition to being a gentleman, is a most useful and efficient officer. He has only one failing; he has not yet learned to *keep-low*.

At a Jeweller's shop in Madrid a diamond necklace of great magnificence is just now creating a great deal of excitement, not only on account of its beauty and its high price, but also by reason of the history attached to it. The necklace in question belonged formerly to the Empress Eugenie, to whom it was presented by Ismail, the former Viceroy of Egypt, when she, in 1869, opened the Suez Canal. This interesting piece of jewellery was bought at the sale that took place some years ago of all the Crown Jewels of the French Republic, and has particular interest for the Spaniards from having belonged to their unfortunate country-woman. Fifteen thousand pounds is the price asked for this bauble.

At the Marine Court this morning before Comd. Hastings, R.N., acting Marine Magistrate, Charles Smith, second mate of the steamer *Diamond*, charged the chief officer of the same steamer, Mr. Park, with assaulting him on the 1st inst. The complainant said that at noon on the day in question he spoke to the defendant on the bridge about a Chinese passenger being sick. The defendant made no reply and witness went to the sick man with some medicine, returning to the deck about half an hour afterwards. The defendant upon seeing him asked him where he had been and if he had taken the time-ball, and replying in the negative. He received a blow on the lip and another on the head. The defendant, in his defence, said the complainant knew it was his duty to take the time-ball, and having missed doing so the previous day, he was vexed and merely pushed the complainant. A fine of half a dollar was imposed.

UNDER the heading "The Anti-Cyclone," Lieut. J. P. Finley, of the San Francisco Signal Office, writes:—"The employment of this term for meteorological purposes naturally follows the use of the word cyclone. The prefix *anti* indicates the existence of a circular system in the air directly contrary to that which prevails in the cyclone. As the circulation of the air currents differ widely from those of the cyclone, so also are the accessory phenomena of an opposite nature. The anti-cyclone is an area of high barometer in which the atmospheric pressure is decidedly above the normal. The highest pressure is at the centre and diminishes thence outward to the circumference. The circulation of the air is spirally outward from the centre. The air does not attain a circular motion anywhere within the area, and the tendency to a spiral movement is only disclosed when the whole disturbance is charted and observations from every quarter are available. The circulation of the air in an anti-cyclone gives rise to westerly winds on the north side of the centre, north-easterly on the east side, easterly winds on the south side and southerly winds on the west side. The four quadrants of an anti-cyclone are distinguished as follows:—In the N.E. quadrant, clear, cold, dry weather, with winds of moderate force. In the S.E. quadrant a cold wave with the lowest temperatures, clear, dry air and high winds. In the S.W. quadrant, fair, cool, pleasant weather, with gentle winds and haze. In the N.W. quadrant, increasing temperature, increasing humidity, cloud formation and threatening weather. The front of an anti-cyclone is the extreme rear of a cyclone, and the extreme rear of an anti-cyclone is the front of a cyclone. The air moves downward and outward in an anti-cyclone, and inward and upward in a cyclone. The air which flows outward from the top of a cyclone is cold and dry, because deprived of its heat and moisture in the development of rain or snow. This air descends toward the earth's surface and gives rise to the formation of the anti-cyclone. There is always an anti-cyclone between two cyclones, both of which are feeding the former and maintaining its identity. The cold weather of an anti-cyclone is partly due to the descent of cold air from above, the horizontal flow of cold air from northern regions, and the effect of radiation which is generally augmented by the absence of vapor and clouds. The area of the anti-cyclone is frequently greater than that of the cyclone, and is less well regular. An anti-cyclone is synonymous with clear, cool weather, moderate winds and a cold wave, and cyclones with cloudy weather, rain or snow, high winds and a warm wave. The word "high" on the weather map indicates the area of an anti-cyclone, and the word "low" the area of a cyclone. Both disturbances are beneficial and necessary to the prosperity of mankind."

Two Chinese were arrested on board the *Powan* at Canton yesterday on suspicion of having been connected with the *Namoa* piracy. These latter arrests bring the number of "suspects" up to fifteen; all of whom are in custody at Canton.

In consequence of the departure on leave of Major-General Gordon, Mr. A. M. Thomson, a passed cadet who has lately been acting as assistant to the Colonial Secretary, assumes the superintendence of Victoria Gaol. Mr. Thomson is quite a young man and totally without experience, but we doubt not that he will be found all that could be desired in the responsible position into which he has been so luckily pitched. The new Superintendent of the Gaol is a graduate of Aberdeen University, a ripe scholar, a man of strong character and sound intellectual powers—quite a different article from the ordinary local type of official—and we have no hesitation in predicting for him a distinguished career in the Colonial Service.

CHUNG YAU and four other Chinese were charged at the Magistrate this morning with being concerned in stealing a quantity of jewellery and a dispatch box, containing letters and notes, in all to the value of \$2,800, the property of Mr. K. Blacklock, from the Hongkong Hotel on the 1st inst. Inspector Quincey stated that after having received information of the robbery, a search was made in the foreman's room which is on the ground adjoining the Hotel, where a new wing is at present in course of erection. In the room a quantity of torn-up letters were found which Mr. Blacklock identified as being his property, and which were in the dispatch box at the time the latter was stolen. From further enquiries it was found that four of the defendants had slept in the room on the night of the robbery. Mr. Wise remanded the case for a week, allowing bail to each in one surety of \$250.

## "ROMEO AND JULIET" AT THE CITY HALL.

The Milla Dramatic Company appeared in the above at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night, before a crowded audience and it is no exaggeration, although high praise, to say that it was the most successful, most even, and in short the best production that the Company has yet favored us with. The fact is evident that the longer Mr. Milla performs here the more popular is he and his Company likely to become, and the more generally will their talents be recognised. The only thing that marred—even in a slight degree, the success of last night's performance was the unfortunate fact that Miss Jordan was suffering from a severe cold and sore throat, and being thus so heavily handicapped it speaks volumes for this young lady's skill as an actress that she should be able to give so fine a rendering of Shakespeare's hapless heroine. Miss Jordan's *Juliet* is, we imagine, the most genuinely artistic of this lady's conceptions, and her performance last night can fairly be classed from every point of view as being one of the best seen here for a long time. Mr. Milla is, of course, far too talented an exponent of Shakespearean character not to give a spirited and dramatic rendering of the volatile *Romeo*. Equally in the tender and in the more stormy scenes he evinced a close acquaintance with the lights and shades, the passion and pleasure wrought in and out, and side by side, in the works of the immortal Bard. The *Mercutio* of Mr. Nunn was also a highly creditable performance, both acting and elocution being thoroughly in accord, and the same can be said of Mr. Montgomery's *Tyebalt*, the latter's duel scene with *Romeo* being typical and dramatic to a degree. *Capulet* as played by Mr. Atholwood, showed that he was an all-round actor this gentleman is. The *Peter* of Mr. Joe Stark was a passable performance—well made up and fairly acted, but many good points were missed. Mr. Hill as *Friar Laurence* gave promise of better things, and perhaps the same may be said of Mr. Money's *Benvolio*, but both these gentlemen have much to learn, and a deal to forget, before they reach the summit of an actor's ambition. *Paris* was hardly himself, and Mr. Wakefield had a decided absent air about him that detracted somewhat from the excellence of the performance. Miss Francis Ross, it is needless to say, made most stately and beautiful, albeit hard-hearted, *Lady Capulet*, who dressed, moved, acted and had her being with characteristic taste and grace, nor must the *Nurse* of Miss Ruby Bowman be passed over. This was the first part of any importance that Miss Bowman has yet been trusted with here, and it truth we must say she did it more judicious than we gave the young lady credit for. *Romeo* and *Juliet* will be repeated to-morrow evening, and we strongly advise all those who missed last night's performance to book their seats early.

## THE RECENT BOAT-RACE.

We have received the following correspondence, which "An Old Sportsman" will deal with in our next issue:—

DEAR SIR,—Having been verbally requested by Mr. John Andrew, the Umpire of Monday's boat race, to forward his decision to you for publication after I had read it, I herewith forward you a copy of the same, together with a copy of a protest that I have made against the said decision being recorded.

Yours faithfully,  
JAS. A. SAMPSON.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1891.

HONGKONG CLUB.  
Hon. Secretary, V. R. C.

DEAR SIR,—As Umpire in to-day's boat race I beg to give my decision in regard to the foul, which has been claimed by the crew of Mr. Stewart-Lockhart's boat against that of Mr. Sampson. Before starting the different starters were drawn as follows:—

Stewart-Lockhart.....No. 1 (Inside)  
Henderson.....No. 2  
Sampson.....No. 3  
Master.....No. 4

After getting away, an oar or stretcher broke in Captain Henderson's boat and a similar accident occurred, on board that of Mr. Master. Both these boats having stopped pulling, the race was confined to No. 1 (Mr. Stewart-Lockhart) and No. 3 (Mr. Sampson). As you are aware, the course was from a point between two boats moored off Watchdog Island, and outside the line of gunboats was not stipulated. Unfortunately, as it happened, the gunboats had all swung across, and the passage between their sterns and the line of barges did not admit of more than two boats rowing abreast. At the *Start*, however, a gig was towing astern which narrowed the channel to the passage of only one boat.



Before approaching this narrow channel Mr. Sampson's boat was leading by about three-quarters of a length, but as there was no room for two boats a collision took place, the bow of Mr. Lockhart's boat running under Mr. Sampson's and on getting clear both boats paddled home. After careful inspection of the spot I am of opinion that there was no room for two boats to row abreast, and therefore the right of way belonged to the inside boat (Mr. Stewart-Lockhart's) to whom I must allow the foul claim. I trust, however, that both crews will consent to the race being rowed over again, and let the better of the two win.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN ANDREW.

G. C. MASTERS, Esq.,  
Hon. Secretary, V. R. C.

DEAR SIR,—Having read the accompanying letter from Mr. John Andrew containing his decision as umpire re Mondays race, I beg to protest against his decision being placed on record, as his reason for arriving at the same would, I believe, if referred to any unbiased person either with or without a knowledge of boat racing laws, be quite sufficient to throw out Mr. Lockhart's claim and to substantiate mine. The reason given by him for coming to such a decision (as I understand from his letter), is that the passage between the gunboats and the line of barges would not admit of more than two boats rowing abreast, and that owing to the fact that at the *Alacrité*, the passage was further reduced in width by a gig lying astern; my boat, which as he himself states was at this point leading by about three-quarters of a length, was run into by Mr. Lockhart's boat, whereupon Mr. Lockhart claimed the race, which claim the umpire upholds.

I contend that the course over which the race was to have been rowed was the same as that which was rowed over for the trial heats, viz.:—from a line near the rock buoy to a line parallel with the same off the bath house, the line of gunboats forming the outer edge of the course. My boat was stationed at No. 3 Station, or one station inside the line of gunboats. Had the boat occupying No. 4 Station elected to take a course inside the gunboats, as the coxswain of that boat informed me he intended doing, I should have endeavored to have found a way between the lighters into a clear inside course, rather than have run the risk of a foul on the outer track, but as No. 4 boat was, at the time the foul occurred, out of the race owing to a broken oar, I had taken its water, which I cannot but have been a perfect right to hold. Even supposing there was no possibility of the inside boat going between the lighters into an inside course, and that there was only sufficient room between the *Alacrité* and the lighter for one boat to pass at a time, I contend that having the lead at this point I was quite entitled to the right of way. At the same time I am of opinion that by a little judgment and good steering on the part of Mr. Lockhart's coxswain some few lengths back from where the foul occurred, the foul could have been averted. The slightest pull on the rudder after passing the mooring buoy, or even when well down amongst the lighters, would have taken Mr. Lockhart's boat into a clear course.

I take exception also to the statement made by the umpire that "after the foul both boats paddled home" conveying thereby that the race was practically given up. For my part, my boat was *run* home and had it not been that the other boat's rudder had received damage as she was being sculled across my boat's bow in clearing from the foul, there would have been a most exciting race for the finish.

I am aware that according to the rules of the Club, the umpire's decision in boat racing is final, but in this case the decision is, in my mind, and also in that of a large number of those who witnessed the race, so flagrantly at variance with the facts, that I am prompted to request you to bring the matter before the Committee, either that they may themselves settle the question, or that they may appoint some totally disinterested person to act as referee in the matter. I would suggest that Captain Hastings, R.N., would perhaps be the most fitting person to refer the matter to if he would undertake it.

I may mention that the umpire himself seems somewhat uncertain of his decision as you will notice that although he allows Mr. Lockhart's claim, he suggests that the race should be rowed over again. Such a decision (I feel most unsatisfied) bearing in mind the fact that my boat fairly beat Mr. Lockhart's in the trial heat.

Leaving the matter, for the present, entirely in the hands of the Committee,

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JAS. A. SAMPSON.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1891.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

2nd April, 1891.

The *Carew* is tabled to leave Hongkong about 8 a.m. on Sunday morning next by the steamship *Kiangnan*, if His Imperial Highness prefer this. A Chinese man-of-war, which has been placed at the disposal of the authorities. The steamer is to proceed via Macao, to enable the *Carew* to exchange courtesies with the Portuguese authorities at that place, but he is to reach Canton before night. If he comes by the *Kiangnan* she will go to her wharf and remain there during the *Carew*'s sojourn here, and it is understood that only an official return visit will be paid to the Shumens. The marriage of the Governor of Kwangchow to the next exciting event on the *table*, the young lady being a Nanking belle, shortly to arrive with a suitable entourage.

## THE AUDIENCE.

Some lessons are hard to learn, and paradoxical, it is the simplest that are the most difficult. All the representatives of foreign countries who have been successful in dealing with China, whether in the capacity of diplomatists or belligerents, have followed a rule so simple that the weakest intellect could not fail to master it. It is a golden rule, which has been formulated many times by different people, but always in a few words. Lord Elgin put it thus: "I will make no demand which is not just, but I will demand once I am forward I will not retreat." Admiral Sir Michael Seymour said:—"I am determined that all my demands shall be satisfied." No more than that. These brief sentences contain all the Law and the Prophets of foreign relations with China. The difference between the form proper to a diplomatist and the Commander of a militant force is also clearly displayed in the above two sentences. The one, with its weapon in his hand, the diplomatist, will never recede. The negotiator, less brazen, will still sail his motto to the mast, "I will never recede." The negotiator's preliminary to the late Imperial Audience seem to constitute a breach of this fundamental principle, first in submitting

to discussion a question that properly speaking admitted of none, and second in receding from positions once taken up. It was not, of course, in the power of the foreign Ministers to insist on their demands, but it was well within their power to refuse to take less. They did, as mentioned in this journal on the 7th February, refuse to go for Audience in the Tru Kuang Ko. They refused, orally, in emphatic tones, to repair to that Hall of the Tributaries, and they recorded the refusal in indelible script in at least two languages. Yet they "receded," and allowed the Ministers of the Tsunpi Yamen an easy triumph. What other concessions were made, either on one side or the other, it were useless to discuss, since this one typifies and blots the whole ceremony. There is one way of receiving the envoys of equal and friendly powers, and any ceremony that involves negotiation stands *ipso facto* condemned.

The locality chosen for the Audience was no surprise sprung suddenly upon the Ministers, but a familiar question, almost musty with age. It cropped up first in connection with the Audience of 1873. The Ministers were deceived, and seemed to be led into a trap, but the public were never deceived, and it is deserving of remark that looking back over the last fifty years of foreign dealings with China, the public and the press have usually taken the sound view of all these great international questions, the view that has been justified by events. The selection of the Tru Kuang Ko as the place of Audience of His Majesty Tung-chih in 1873 was freely commented on in the press some time before that Audience took place. Happening to drop on a Shanghai newspaper of that period a few days ago, we were struck by the identity of the arguments then used against such a minimising reception of the foreign Ministers as was implied in dragging them off to this distant out-house, and those which have been adduced on the present occasion. The articles then written might have been transferred verbatim to the columns of any of the papers of 1891, where they would have been perfectly appropriate. The Ministers therefore, had warning in 1873, but they heeded it not. They and everybody else perceived afterwards that a blunder had been committed, and they were probably secretly relieved when the untimely death of the Emperor removed the question of Audience for a time from the sphere of practical politics. By common consent the ceremony was pronounced derogatory, and the consequences of it have been recognized as injurious to subsequent good relations. We remember well on one occasion riding over the Marble Bridge with the late Sir Harry Parkes, when he pulled up and, pointing in the direction of the ill-omened Tru Kuang Ko, with a flash of scorn in his clear blue eye, said:—"I never more anything of that kind!" Everybody, it was understood, was of the same opinion, and yet here we are back to where we were in 1873, with our vantage ground surrendered. By what form of ratiocination, or by what inducement the conversion of the Ministers has been brought about, we are not aware. Neither is it of much import, as the best reasons in the world could not justify the course which has actually been adopted. Does any one pretend that it has been a reception of equals by equals? Have the Chinese any such idea? If not the more or less of bowing and scraping is a mere trifle.

The difficulties of the Chinese Government in granting audiences or doing any other act implying the equality of foreign governments are undoubtedly great, and we have, according to our lights, done full justice to them. But they are as nothing compared with the difficulty which a British representative ought to feel in lowering the dignity of his own country. Whenever the dignity of the British Empire is concerned, the British representative surely it must never be found in the submission, at once unnatural and insolent, of the strong nation to the weaker. It was not the business of foreign states to provide any solution of the difficulties of the Chinese Government, and if its pretensions be really incompatible with the etiquette of civilized nations all that need be said is, *tant pis pour le gouvernement*. Foreigners could have waited for ten, twenty, or fifty years, or until the next war cleared away the cobwebs from people's eyes. An audience of the Chinese Emperor was no such urgent desideratum as it was; it was, in fact, of no practical value whatever, and not worth the most trivial concession on any point of international courtesy. It was China alone that began to feel the need of placing her diplomatic relations on a more legitimate footing, and whatever sacrifice might be necessary to attain the object it was for China herself to make it, either now, or whenever she imagined she could afford it. As has often happened before, however, the weaker party by dint of persistent assiduity, has gained the momentary advantage, albeit to the permanent disadvantage of all, especially to China herself.

No special public interest is to be served by singling out individual Ministers in matters of this kind where all are equally concerned. The oldest heads and most experienced naturally carry the greatest weight of responsibility, which they may before long find heavy enough without the bite of any journalistic sarcasm. Intimately connected with the Audience of foreign ministers is the reception of the Czarine. Russian Government having learned one or two things during the last few months, which may affect the programme laid out for the visit of that Prince to the Chinese ports. There is a doubt, if what we hear from Peking be correct, of the *Carew* going to Chefoo, and the kind of official reception planned for him in Shanghai and elsewhere may undergo some significant modifications, as the Russian Government gets a clearer apprehension of the difference between a provincial and an Imperial representation. The elaborate courtesies to make one thing look like another may therefore fall in the attainment of the object; and it may then be all the more the Aurora Borealis that is destined to illuminate the Imperial counsels of China.—*Chinese Times*.

## THE EMBEITE IN PORTUGAL.

Nothing but hard bungling on one side and hard, energetic shooting on the other prevented the establishment the other day of another European republic, and the abolition of another European king. For several years past, says the *Sydney Bulletin*, the Portuguese have suffered from an aching desire to throw overboard their little shrivelled-up potentate, with all his relatives, and his regalia, and his other utensils of monarchy, and a few weeks ago they just missed their chance by a hair's-breadth. The British Government lent its moral influence to prop up the miserable bankrupt swindle that reigns beside the Tagus, because the Tory party loathes and abhors Republicanism, and grovels to Monarchy as matter how mean it may be, and for the same reason that it habitually insults France and abuses itself before Germany; but, despite British influence, King Carlos' crown will go, almost to a certainty, at the next shot. Portugal hasn't found Monarchy a success. Under its control the country has sunk into a miserable little patch of sordid sin and ignorance, and has acquired the biggest debt per head in all Europe; and the army has degenerated into a big-bitten mob, armed with rusty swords and burst-out stove-pipes, and the

treasury is an IOU stowed away in a disused boiler, and the navy consists chiefly of one old scow, which is being eaten away by worms on a sand-bank, and there is nothing left to beg or borrow or steal or confiscate from north to south and from east to west in all the mouldered, moth-eaten kingdom of the Braganzas. This is to say, there is nothing but priests, and nobody wants to confiscate them, for priests are more common in Portugal than mud. It is hardly possible to swing an umbrella loosely in any part of the Portuguese territory without afterwards finding the police or some holy father stuck on the end of it, and the individual who assaults six inhabitants in the dark is sure to be arrested next morning for smashing four preachers, one soldier, and a tax-gatherer. As for the people in general, they work 14 hours a day, and live on nothing in particular a week, and the amount they don't know is enormous, for there is not enough education in the country to teach the average Portuguese to know his own feet when he sees them. The Braganzas have systematically spent money and another education and bombed the Pope, and they have also been celebrated in another way, for they have bolted faster and further, whenever an enemy was in sight, than any other batch of monarchs in Europe. When Portugal is in a tight place the private soldier—the individual who is always kicked and never paid—is sent to the front, and the officers shove him on from behind, and the commander-in-chief escapes into a tree, and the king dives down into a hole and remains there till times improve. When Spain and Portugal both get rid of their kings the two countries will probably unite and form a great and progressive nation, but they have been kept apart because neither of the kings would give up his miserable job, and so they have quarrelled and fought and bombarded each other's cities for the sake of two knock-kneed monarchs with fallen-in stomachs, who preferred to see their subjects quarrel and murder each other rather than run the risk of a coalition which would make one of them unnecessary. For the last 70 or 80 years Britain has undertaken to back up the Portuguese monarch against all comers, and consequently the British Empire has a vested interest in the ignorant little spectre that Portugal is so anxious to get rid of. And, taking him all round, he is indeed a pleasant object for any democratic community to have an interest in.

## A STUDY IN BROKEN CHINA.

The present says a writer in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, is manifestly the age of dialect. Stories, sketches and poems are sought to reproduce sectional linguistic peculiarities, and to show that variety in speech as well as in other products is a marked feature of American civilization, or the lack of it. The story writers have ransacked the logging camps of Maine and the negro quarters of Mississippi, the shanties of Arkansas and the cabins of the Canadian frontier for specimens of dialect and patois, with varying success, for dialect is a tool which is not fitted to every handle, and the result is often more ridiculous than instructive or amusing.

In California they have an alien race, the Chinese, who struggle with the English language, and would seem to present a fertile field to the student of dialect, but for the fact, with the exception of a few local newspapers, that the Chinese version of their vernacular has not been mastered by any writer. On the contrary, many who have attempted it have made signal failures, due to sheer ignorance of their subject and to some mistakes which no one who ever heard a Chinaman talk English ought to make. It is well known that the Chinese cannot master the sound of the letter "r," but this has proved the rock on which many professed writers of the Chinese dialect have come to grief. They do not recognize the fact that while John Chinaman cannot make the "r" sound he is fertile in expedients to avoid it. Two illustrations will show how easy it is to blunder on this point. In an early edition of one of Bret Harte's stories, altered, we believe, in later editions, he makes a Chinese servant call himself "Ah Ri," which is a manifest impossibility. His name would certainly have been "Ah Li," for the initial "r" would not only not come trippingly from his tongue, but not at all. But in the same or another story he makes a Chinaman call his employer "Mr. Foster," his name being Foster. Now no "Chinese person," as the Chinese Exclusion Act would ever say "Foster." He would call it "Foshah," just as the name and call it "Foshah," just as the name "Foster" in his mouth would become "Foshah," very like the negro pronunciation of the same word.

The author of "A Summer in a Canyon" has given a very good example of the difficulties of the Chinese with the letter "ch." She makes one of her heroines, a mischievous girl, select a reading lesson for the Chinese cook, who wants to learn English. The lesson was made up of such sentences as "The grass is green," "The rose is red" and the like. Of course, the cook became in Hop Sing's mouth "The grass is green," "The rose is red," and so on. The scene is an excellent study in broken China, and is commended to ambitious Eastern writers who want to try their hands at English as she is spoken by the Chinese in California.

The letter "ch" is another which presents difficulties to John, which, however, he usually resolves by making it into "ch." It may be slightly exaggerated to say that Chinese scholars to Sunday school know the author and founder of the Christian faith as "Chee Chai," but it is not very far out of the way. An American in San Francisco, an interpreter of the Chinese language, whose given names are "Jerome," is usually known among the Chinese as "Chee Loan," they, perhaps, imagining that that is all the name that belongs to him.

It should be noted, too, that the Chinese in California do not use the *lingua franca* called "pigeon English," which is employed in China. Such an expression as "My blong topside," meaning "I live higher up," is never heard there. The Chinese in that State try to talk English, and some of them succeed fairly well, although the "y" and "i" are too much for them. This is not an attempt at an exhaustive study of Chinese English, but rather a note of warning to ambitious dialect writers who have learned the dialect from books. If they will but bear in mind that "r" does not become "ch," unless it carries the genuine "r" sound, and that such a word, for example, as "Berkeley" is not "Belkey" in the Chinese tongue, but something resembling "Bakkey," they will be saved from blunders which make their sketches and stories rather ludicrous than humorous to those who are accustomed to the dialect.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites acts both as food and medicine. It not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. Read the following:—"Scott's Emulsion is in my opinion an excellent and valuable compound. I have given it to consumptive patients and have been delighted with the results obtained. It is pleasant to the taste and can be borne by the most sensitive stomach."—E. A. ROWLAND, M.D., Butter-Knowle, Darlington. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advertiser*.

## Today's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.LAST NIGHTS!  
LAST NIGHTS!

MR. GEO. C. MILN'S SEASON.

TO-MORROW,  
(FRIDAY), the 3rd April,  
Last Performance of  
"ROMEO AND JULIET."SATURDAY, the 4th April,  
Pocock's Dramatization of Sir Walter Scott's  
Famous Novel,  
"ROB ROY."

with all the incidental Songs, Glee, Choruses,  
Scottish Reels, and accompanying Tunes.  
The Calcutta *Englishman* says:—  
"The Masterpieces of Shakespeare have been  
played in a manner which would be surprising  
anywhere except in a London theatre, and now  
the popular drama of 'Rob Roy' is produced  
in a style that ought to ensure it a much longer  
run than is promised."

MONDAY, the 6th April,  
Last Performance of  
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."Popular Prices:—\$2 and \$1. Soldiers and  
Sailors Half-price to Pit.Box Plan at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.  
Doors open 8.30. Commence 9 prompt.  
Hongkong, 2nd April 1891.FOR SHANGHAI.  
THE Steamship"PEKING,"  
Captain F. Schulz, will be despatched for the  
above Port on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant,  
at 4 p.m.For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, and April, 1891.U. S. MAIL LINE.  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANYTHROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA ORE-  
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, MANILA, SAN  
FRANCISCOTHE U. S. Mail Steamship  
"CITY OF PEKING"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, San Francisco, to Atlantic and Indian Oceans, the United States, via Oriental Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passenger Tickets granted to English, French and Germany by all trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers.

Freights as follows granted as follows:—  
To San Francisco, \$225.00  
To San Francisco and return, 103.75  
To Liverpool, 132.00  
To London, 132.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific, or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers who have paid full fare, on embark at San Francisco for China or Japan (vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Tickets will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to add dress in full; value of same is required.

Consular invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Seal Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 57A, Queen's Road.

J. S. VAN BUREN,  
Acting Agent.

2nd April

For Sale.

NOW READY.

A SECOND EDITION OF THREE THOUSAND COPIES

OF  
"THE LAW OF STORMS IN THE  
EASTERN SEAS"

(by W. Doberck, Director of Hongkong Observatory).

THIS useful work has been re-written and greatly enlarged, and is illustrated by lithographs showing the courses of the typhoons of the past year.

The pamphlet is issued at One Dollar, and may be obtained from

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong,  
Lane, Crawford & Co.,  
G. Falconer & Co.,  
C. J. Gump & Co.,  
F. Blackhead & Co.,  
Heurmann, Herbst & Co.,  
More & Seimund.

Mr. W. Brewer,  
The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.,  
Mr. M. F. de Silva, Canton.  
Messrs. de Mello & Co., Macao.  
Mr. N. Moille, Amoy.  
Messrs. Hedge & Co., Foochow.  
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai.  
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama.  
Rev. S. J. Smith, Bangkok.  
Messrs. Sayle & Co., Ltd., Singapore.  
Messrs. Amodeo Pires & Co., Paris & London.

or the  
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,  
Fедder's Hill,  
Singapore, 1st September 1890.

NOW READY.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB  
RACE MEETING, 1891.A Full Descriptive Report, in pamphlet form.  
Orders may be sent to the following Agents:—  
Mr. W. Brewer,  
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.,  
Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.,  
or to  
The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office,  
Pedder's Hill,  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1891.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG  
Trading Company  
LIMITED.ARTISTIC  
HOUSE  
FURNISHERS.

## NEW PREMISES.

4, QUEEN'S ROAD,  
AND DUDELL STREET.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1891.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

## HIGH-CLASS JAPANESE CURIOS.

MR S. IKEDA, the well-known CURIO DEALER of KOBE,

JAPAN, is paying Hongkong another visit with the Finest

Collection of JAPANESE ART ever seen in this Colony.

Mr. IKEDA takes this opportunity of thanking his Patrons for the Support afforded him

when last here, and trusts to receive the same during his short stay.

The EXHIBITION will be on VIEW on TUESDAY NEXT, the 31st March, and a FEW

FOLLOWING DAYS, from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. each day.

AT MR. W. S. MARTEN'S OFFICE,  
2, DUDELL STREET.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1891.

## THE

## CRITERION DINING SALOON,

Nos. 21 &amp; 23, POTTINGER STREET.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to announce to the Public that the above Establishment will

OPEN on the 4th April. There will be a FREE TABLE on that date.

E. FUCHS.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1891.

THE PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA  
SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the  
above Company held this day, the 31st March  
1891, owing to an insufficient representation of  
Shares has been adjourned till WEDNESDAY,  
the 8th day of April, 1891, at 4 p.m., at the Com-  
pany's Office.By Order of the Board,  
A. O'D. GOURDIN,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1891.

THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-  
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING  
of the BALMORAL GOLD MINING  
COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Hongkong  
Hotel, at 2.45 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 9th  
day of April, 1891, when the subjoined Resolu-  
tion of the Company held on the  
28th day of March, 1891, will be submitted for  
confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

That the Capital be increased to \$225,000 by  
the creation of 4,500 New Shares of \$50  
each to be fully paid up, and that such  
New Shares be issued upon the following  
terms and conditions, and with the follow-  
ing rights and privileges, viz.:—

(a) That the New Shares be called Preference  
Shares and that the holders thereof be  
entitled to a cumulative preferential  
dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per  
annum.

(b) That in the event of the Company being  
wound up the holders of the said Prefer-  
ence Shares shall be entitled to have the  
surplus assets of the Company applied in the  
first place in repaying to them the  
amount (\$50) paid up on the Preference  
Shares held by them respectively, but that  
the residue of such surplus assets shall  
belong to and be divided among the other  
members of the Company.

(c) That the Directors be and they are hereby  
authorized to issue the said Shares, or  
such proportion of them as they may  
deem necessary, in such manner and to  
such persons as they may think fit.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
K. A. STEVENS,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1891.

A CONFIDENTIAL NURSE desires the  
entire care of a Lady's first baby; or any  
other position of trust.Apply at  
THE OFFICE  
of the Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1891.

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF  
HONGKONG.

IN contracts for SHARES of the Bank of  
China, Japan and the Straits (late Trust  
Straits) maturing on 30th inst.

For the convenience of the concerned the  
Committee of the above Association have  
appointed SATURDAY, the 4th April, as a  
Special Settling Day for the NEW ISSUE.

W. H. YOUNG,  
Hon. Secretary.

TO BOARDERS.  
FIRST-CLASS BOARD; permanent boarders  
preferred.  
Apply to  
MRS. CARROLL,  
No. 7, Calcutta Road,  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1891.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE Fifth Yearly General Meeting of the  
MEMBERS of the Club will be held at  
the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 9th April,  
at 4.30 p.m.

By Order,  
C. H. GRACE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1891.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

HONGKONG DERBY, 1891.

THE WEIGHTS for the above RACE will  
be weight for inches, not for, 10lb. as  
heretofore.

E. H. GORE-BOOTH,  
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1891.

NOTICE.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SANDAKAN.

IN ITS PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Will and Estate of CHARLES WALTER  
FLINT, of Sandakan, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors  
and other persons having any claims  
against the Estate of CHARLES WALTER  
FLINT, deceased, late of Sandakan, Merchant,  
of whose Will has been granted by the  
High Court of Sandakan, to H. E. DUNLOP,  
of Sandakan, Executor appointed by the Will  
of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in  
particulars of such claims to the said under-  
signed, on or before the Thirty-first day of  
October, 1891. And Notice is hereby given that  
after such date the said Executor will proceed to  
distribute the assets of the said deceased among  
the parties entitled thereto having regard only  
to the claims of which he shall then have had  
notice.

Dated This First day of November, 1890.  
P. F. J. MARCUS,  
Registrar.

Receiver for the said Executor.  
High Court,  
Sandakan.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL



## Commercial.

**LATEST QUOTATIONS.**  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Old Issue, 202 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, New Issue, \$200 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$63 per share, buyers.  
 North China Insurance—Tis. 275 per share, buyers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per share, sellers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tis. 70 per share, nominal.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 150 per share.  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$320 per share, sellers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$82 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$98 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$35 per share, sellers.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—125 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$131 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$120 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Co's Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, sellers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$48 per share, buyers.  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$205 per share, buyers.  
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$101 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$39 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$75 per share.  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$124 per share, ex div., sellers.  
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$2 per share, nominal.  
 Funjion and Sanghai Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$3 per share, sellers.  
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—80 cents per share, sellers.  
 Inauris Mining Co., Limited—\$121 per share, sellers.  
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$78 per share, buyers.  
 Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$430 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$55 per share, buyers.  
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.  
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$60 per share, sellers.  
 The Sengul Koyah Planting Co., Limited—\$131 per share, buyers.  
 Cruickshank & Co., Limited—\$40 per share, nominal.  
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—50 per cent. div., sellers.  
 The China-Borneo Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$12 per share, sellers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$19 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$87 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$1 per share, sellers.  
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$30 per share, sellers.  
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.  
 The Lubuk Planting Co., Limited—\$25 per share, sellers.  
 The Lamsing Planting Co., Limited—\$7 per share, buyers.  
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$2 per share, buyers.  
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—\$1 per share, buyers.  
 The Shamene Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.  
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$15 per share, buyers.  
 The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ld.—\$18 per share, ex div., sellers.  
 The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ld.—\$180, Founders' shares, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Marine, Limited—nominal.  
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Limited—115, sellers.

**ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. ....3/2**  
 Bank Bills, on demand .....3/2  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight .....3/2  
 Credits at 4 months' sight .....3/3  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight .....3/3  
**ON PARIS—**  
 Bank Bills, on demand .....4/0  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight .....4/1  
 On India, T. T. ....220  
 On Demand .....220  
**ON SHANGHAI—**  
 Bank, T. T. ....718  
 Private, 30 days' sight .....718

## MAILS EXPECTED.

**THE FRENCH MAIL.**  
 The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer *Yangtze*, with the French mail of 6th ultimo, left Singapore this morning at 9 a.m. and may be expected here on the 8th instant.

**THE AMERICAN MAIL.**  
 The O. & S. S. Co's steamer *Brigit*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama on the 31st ultimo and may be expected here on the 5th instant.

**THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.**  
 The E. & A. S. S. Co's steamer *Attila* left Port Darwin on the 24th ultimo and may be expected to arrive on the 2nd instant.

**THE CANADIAN MAIL.**  
 The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co's steamer *Montezuma* left Yokohama on Monday, the 30th ultimo for Kobe, Nagasaki and Hongkong.  
 The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co's steamer *Batavia* left Vancouver for Yokohama and Hongkong on the 27th ultimo.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The *Union* line steamer *Northern*, from New York, left Singapore on the 28th ultimo and may be expected to arrive on the 3rd instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer *Lambard*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 31st ultimo at 11.30 a.m. and is due here on the 6th instant.  
 The Ocean Steamship Co's steamer *Achilles*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 31st ultimo, and is due here on the 7th instant.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

1st April, 1891.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Wind direction.	Force.	Temperature.	Barometer.	Humidity.	Clouds.	State of sky.	Remarks.
Wanchow.	W.	1-2	79.5	30.1	85	1-2	Partly cloudy.	
Shanghai.	W.	1-2	80.5	30.1	85	1-2	Partly cloudy.	
Amoy.	W.	1-2	80.5	30.1	85	1-2	Partly cloudy.	
Swatow.	W.	1-2	80.5	30.1	85	1-2	Partly cloudy.	
Shanghai.	W.	1-2	80.5	30.1	85	1-2	Partly cloudy.	
Amoy.	W.	1-2	80.5	30.1	85	1-2	Partly cloudy.	
Swatow.	W.	1-2	80.5	30.1	85	1-2	Partly cloudy.	
Shanghai.	W.	1-2	80.5	30.1	85	1-2	Partly cloudy.	
Amoy.	W.	1-2	80.5	30.1	85	1-2	Partly cloudy.	
Swatow.	W.	1-2	80.5	30.1	85	1-2	Partly cloudy.	

2nd April, 1891.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Wind direction.	Force.	Temperature.	Barometer.	Humidity.	Clouds.	State of sky.	Remarks.
Wanchow.	W.	1-2	79.5	30.1	85	1-2	Partly cloudy.	
Shanghai.	W.	1-2	80.5	30.1	85	1-2	Partly cloudy.	
Amoy.	W.	1-2	80.5	30.1	85	1-2	Partly cloudy.	
Swatow.	W.	1-2	80.5	30.1	85	1-2	Partly cloudy.	
Shanghai.	W.	1-2	80.5	30.1	85	1-2	Partly cloudy.	
Amoy.	W.	1-2	80.5	30.1	85	1-2	Partly cloudy.	
Swatow.	W.	1-2	80.5	30.1	85	1-2	Partly cloudy.	
Shanghai.	W.	1-2	80.5	30.1	85	1-2	Partly cloudy.	
Amoy.	W.	1-2	80.5	30.1	85	1-2	Partly cloudy.	
Swatow.	W.	1-2	80.5	30.1	85	1-2	Partly cloudy.	

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For Swatow, Amoy, and Taiwan.—Per *Thalia* on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 5.00 P.M.  
 For Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Vancouver.—Per *Empress of India* on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Europe, &c., Australia, India, via Madras, and Mauritius.—Per *Salsola* on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 11.00 A.M.  
 For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, &c., &c.—Per *Attila* on Friday, the 10th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
 For Europe, &c., &c.—Per *Salsola* on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ABYSSINIA, British steamer, 2,348, J. C. Williamson, R.N.R., 1st April, Saigon.  
 27th March, Rice, Kung Yuen.  
 ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Mudge, 30th March, Yokohama 21st March, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 BISAGNO, Italian steamer, 1,490, G. Orrego, 31st March, Bombay 11th March, and Singapore 23rd, General.—Carliotti & Co.  
 CHOWPA, British steamer, 1,057, F. W. Phillips, 30th March, Bangkok 21st March, and Koh-chang 23rd, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 DONAR, German steamer, 1,649, B. Grundmann, 11th March, Cardiff 21st January, Coal.—Melchers & Co.  
 EMPRESS OF INDIA, British steamer, 5,004, O. P. Marshall, 23rd March, Berkhhead 8th Feb., General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 FAIR, British steamer, 117, Chomley.—Hongkong Government tender.  
 GHAEZE, British steamer, 1,764, A. Scotland, 31st March, Saigon 27th March, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 HALDOR, British steamer, 783, Bathurst, 1st April, Tamsui 20th March, Amoy 21st March, and Swatow 31st, General.—D. Laprak & Co.  
 JAPAN, British steamer, 1,861, J. G. Ollent, 20th March, Calcutta 12th March, Penang 10th, and Singapore 22nd, Opina and General.—D. Sassoon, Soas & Co.  
 LANCET, British steamer, 1,564, T. Thomas, 27th March, Saigon 22nd March, Rice and Paddy.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
 MEMPHIS, British steamer, 825, A. Dorff, 31st March, Saigon 27th March, General.—Bathurst & Swine.  
 PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stoppard, 1st April, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.  
 SIAM, British steamer, 91, John M. Tulloch, 31st March, Singapore 27th March, General.—Chinese.  
 SIKH, British steamer, 1,716, J. Rowley, 28th March, Saigon 24th March, Rice.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 SWATOW, British steamer, 630, E. Hildebrand, 27th March, Whampoa 27th March, General.—Melchers & Co.  
 TAI-CHANG, German steamer, 828, P. Dahms, 31st March, Saigon 26th March, Rice.—Meyer & Co.  
 TELLUS, Norwegian steamer, 1,048, J. Amundsen, 31st March, Kutchinotzu 26th March, Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
 THALES, British steamer, 820, Hunter, 3rd December, Taiwan 29th Nov., Amoy 1st December, and Swatow 2nd, General.—D. Laprak & Co.  
 THORNTON, Chinese steamer, 350, Wong Ling Sing, 11th Dec., Halphong 27th Dec., Balat.—Chinese.

SAILING VESSELS.

ABNER COBURN, American ship, 1,860, G. H. Nichols, 4th March, New York 4th Oct., Keneo Oil Co.  
 ADOLPH ORRIS, American ship, 1,376, F. Carleton, 5th March, New York 31st August, Kerosene Oil.—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.  
 ARMENTIER, British ship, 1,097, F. W. Morris, 10th March, New York 17th September, Petroleum.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
 DOROTHEA, German ship, 630, H. F. Moeller, 25th March, Hamburg 20th Sept., General.—Slenssen & Co.  
 ELKORNTON, Chinese ship, 457, Optum Examination bulk, Stoudbouters Island.—Chinese Customs.  
 GREAT ADMIRAL, American ship, 1,497, J. F. Rowell, 11th March, Newcastle, N.S.W., 19th January, Coal.—Order.  
 HEATHER BELL, British ship, 470, Thos. Hayd, 18th March, Albany (W.A.), and January, Sandalwood.—Slenssen & Co.  
 HEINRICH, German ship, 931, F. H. Bannan, 22nd Feb., Hamburg 20th Sept., General.—Carliotti & Co.  
 JAPAN, Peruvian ship, 198, M. Janila, 17th Nov., Callao (Peru) 30th August, General.—Gossalves & Co.  
 JENNY, American schooner, 47, Baude, 9th Jan., Yap 26th December, Boche-de-mer.—Master.  
 KETTY, British ship, 840, H. Wilson, 3rd March, Singapore 31st January, Timber.—Chinese.  
 LANDSKRONA, British ship, 1,370, J. W. Boyd, 9th Jan., New York 31st July, Petroleum.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 LUCY A. NICKLA, American ship, 1,335, A. M. Nichols, 20th Jan., Newcastle, Australia, 4th Dec., Coal.—Order.  
 PENSHAW, British ship, 730, John Inokay, 18th Feb., Camagan (Philippines), 7th Feb., Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
 SARA MEXIDES, Peruvian schooner, 245, A. Muntaglin, 4th July, Saigon 17th June, Rice.—Captains.  
 TARAPACA, British ship, 495, H. Kennett, 7th March, Sandakan 23rd January, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
 WM. LE LACHEUR, British ship, 573, W. Auld, 7th March, Honolulu 21st January, Iron, Copper, &c.—Wing Wo Chan & Co.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Fathian, British steamer, 2,260, S. W. Goggin, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.  
 Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Lloyd.—Butterfield & Swire.  
 Heungshan, British steamer, 1,055, Brock.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
 Ho-sang, British steamer, 1,377, G. B. Lehoucq, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.  
 Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes.—China Merchants S. N. Co.  
 Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 677, W. E. Clarke.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.  
 Kung-chow, British steamer, 285, A. Cruickshank.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.  
 Kiang-kwan, Chinese steamer, 1,020, Knight.—C. M. S. N. Co.  
 Pask, Chinese steamer, 284, J. W. Savers.—Tok Koo.  
 Powan, British steamer, 1,800, J. P. Royland.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.  
 White Cloud, British steamer, 527, W. J. Risby.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

## Hotels.

THE SHAMENE HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.  
 The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Room, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.  
 The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.  
 Wines, Spirits, Malt Liqueurs, etc., of the best quality only.

A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. 11047

PEAK HOTEL.

VICTORIA GAP, PEAK.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus.

THE most beautiful position in the environs of Hongkong situated 1,250 feet above sea level, commanding magnificent views of the City and Harbour of Victoria, the mainland of China and neighbouring islands.  
 Cool Southern breezes in Summer with perfect protection from N.E. Winds of Winter.  
 The best accommodation of Visitors with every comfort, convenience and attention.  
 The Cuisine is under the best supervision and every luxury obtainable is supplied.  
 WINES, etc., the best. Brands and finest qualities only are kept.  
 TERMS MODERATE.  
 Telephone No. 29.  
 PEAK HOTEL & TRADING CO., Ltd., Proprietors.  
 Hongkong, 13th February, 1891. 1477

THE BOA VISTA.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July.  
 Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with excellent cuisine and choice Wines.  
 Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths. Large and well ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied bar.  
 A small dairy is attached to the premises.  
 MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS, Proprietress. 14

Intimations.

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1891. 1448

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.

AND MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG.

Surgeon Dentist.

(Formerly assisted by Dr. DOUGHERTY).

HAS REMOVED.

THE MARINE HOUSE.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

(next to the Telegraph Companies).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1891. 1395

JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE.

Teacher of Office and Engineers.

No. 7, WINDHAM STREET.

Opposite Central Police Station.

CANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE BOARD EXAMINATIONS.

Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION,"

And an "Arithmetic" for Engineers, \$5.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1891. 1246

W. S. MARTEN.

ARTISTIC DECORATOR.

2, DUDELL STREET.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. 132

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE!"

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.  
 For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.  
 It Cures Old Sores.  
 Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.  
 Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.  
 Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.  
 Cures Scoury Sores.  
 Cures Scrofulous Ulcers.  
 Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
 Cures Glandular Swellings.  
 Clears the Blood from all impure matter.  
 From whatever cause arising.  
 Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.  
 As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood M











## LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ninth ordinary annual meeting of Shareholders in the above named Company was held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, at noon to-day (26th ult.), for the purpose of receiving a report from the General Agents, with a statement of accounts to the 31st December, 1890. There were present:—The Hon. J. J. Kewick (Chairman); Messrs. T. E. Davies, D. Gillies, (Consulting Committee); C. S. Taylor, J. H. Cox, J. C. da Cunha, a Chinese shareholder, H. C. Maclean (Secretary), and others.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—The report for the year 1890, which has now been in your hands for a considerable time, I do not propose to read unless it is your wish that I should do so. The report is the most favourable that the General Agents have rendered since the commencement of the Company's business, and I trust is the precursor of many better ones, but the trying experience of the past should render us very careful not to be carried by any too sanguine expectations which it may be difficult to realize. In the year embraced in the report we had our serious disappointments, and could we have foreseen occurrences the Consulting Committee would certainly not have paid an interim dividend of 5 per cent. for the first half of the year, during which period the Company did remarkably well. The result of working subsequent to the 30th of June did not meet expectation at all. We had high exchanges, cheap beet sugar in Europe, and a very poor demand in Spain, so that stocks of refined sugar accumulated on our hands and obliged us to close the Refinery on the 26th November. All things considered, I think you will regard the report and accounts before you as fairly satisfactory, and I hope you will also approve of the manner in which it is proposed to deal with the balance of \$45,733.59. I ought to mention that the special dividend of \$50,000—made by the General Agents for so many years without any charge upon it—now becomes interest-bearing, and it is at all events encouraging to find that the Company has been able to attain to the necessary conditions. I have only a word more to add and it is to express the obligation we are under to the Manila agents, Messrs. Smith Bell Co., for their continued careful and energetic management of the Company's business. To them we are in a great measure indebted for the improved results to which we have attained. I am not aware that there is any thing else of interest that I can add to these remarks, but before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be glad to answer any questions that any shareholder may wish to address to me.

There being no questions the Chairman formally moved "the adoption of the report and accounts, as submitted."

Mr. J. H. Cox seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

Messrs. T. E. Davies and D. Gillies, who retired from the Consulting Committee at this meeting, were re-elected upon the motion of Mr. J. H. Cox, who was seconded by Mr. J. C. da Cunha.

Mr. Thomas Arnold was re-elected auditor for the current year upon the proposition of Mr. da Cunha, seconded by Mr. C. S. Taylor.

An announcement by the Chairman to the effect that dividend warrants, for a final dividend of 3 per cent, will be ready on Saturday brought the proceedings to a close.

## THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary yearly meeting of Shareholders in the above named Company was held at the Hongkong Hotel (this afternoon 26th ult.), for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and a statement of accounts to the 30th of September, 1890. There were present:—Messrs. George R. Stevens (Chairman); E. L. Woodin, A. P. Stokes (Directors); C. H. Hirst, J. Orange, R. K. Leigh, A. G. Stokes, H. G. James, J. H. Cox, H. J. Scott, G. Fenwick, A. Rodger, K. A. Stevens (Secretary), and others.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, this being the first annual meeting the report and accounts which have been in your hands some days, I will, with your permission, take as read, and will not detain the Board by the addition of two more Directors and we suggest the names of Mr. Chas. Hirst and Mr. James Orange, who have already done good service for the Company. Mr. Needham is also eligible for re-election as auditor. Before proceeding to business I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may wish to ask.

There being no questions Mr. Scott proposed and Mr. G. Fenwick seconded that "the report and accounts as presented be passed." Carried unanimously.

Messrs. A. P. Stokes and E. L. Woodin were re-elected Directors upon the motion of Mr. Fenwick, who was seconded by Mr. H. G. James.

Mr. E. Osborne proposed and Mr. A. Rodger seconded that "Messrs. C. Hirst and J. Orange be elected members of the Board of Directors." Carried unanimously.

Mr. W. Needham was then re-appointed auditor, upon the motion of Mr. J. B. Coughtrie, seconded by Mr. A. G. Stokes.

The Chairman said:—I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may wish to ask.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

After an interval of about five minutes the Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—Gentlemen, I shall first lay the correspondence and telegrams on the table. You will remember that when we met in August last, it was decided to increase the capital of the Company by the sum of \$30,000. The Original Capital had proved insufficient to cover the outlay for machinery already contracted for and general expenses, you will also remember that it was then decided to follow the recommendation of Mr. Orange to acquire certain properties in the neighbourhood of the Balmoral Mine, it was also decided to purchase additional machinery which Mr. Orange and the engineers at the mine considered most necessary for the development of our properties. For these purposes the sum of \$30,000 was deemed amply sufficient. The letters and telegrams which were received up to December led us to expect that this would be the case and that the mine would from the 1st January at latest be not only paying its way, but also providing dividends. All seemed to be going well, and after telegrams informing us of favourable results, we received on the 23rd of December a wire that crushing would be resumed after the holidays. The 21st of January, however, brought information that the boiler was out of repair and crushing could not be resumed until the 26th Jan, and that Mr. Gregory was in urgent need of money. Then followed several telegrams the results of

which was that he informed us £1,750, was required. At this time we had about £700 left in the Bank to meet this demand. This was realized leaving us without funds, and we have since, in response to urgent wires, remitted a further sum of £500, under our personal guarantee, for wages, without payment of which the mine would have had to stop working. Telegrams passed asking for explanations, but Mr. Gregory wired that we must await the arrival of the *Tsuan* and until this steamer arrived it was impossible for us to form an opinion of how things actually stood at the mine financially and otherwise, it was useless to call you together. Full accounts and explanations were received on 27th Feb. upon the arrival of the *Tsuan*. From this letter, coupled with the previous telegrams and correspondence, we have ascertained that owing to the heavy floods the expense of carrying and erecting the machinery have been greatly above what was expected, and we have been much delayed in getting the machinery put up, and these delays have caused considerable increase in the wages' account. Added to the above disappointments various details in the machinery required alteration, as for instance it was found that the air compressor was defective, the battery pump was not capable of working more than 10 to 12 strokes of pump instead of 20, the Frue vanners and shaking tables did not work satisfactorily, and the brickwork in the foundations had slightly subsided. All these causes have seriously delayed the work and increased the expenses. This, gentlemen, presents to you the gist of the correspondence on the table and we now turn to the financial position of the Company. We have at present, as I have already told you, after sending down to Mr. Gregory the last £700 in the Bank, exhausted our funds. We have since then, as I have also told you, sent to Mr. Gregory £500 for wages, being the over draft obtained from the Bank secured by your Directors' personal guarantee. These remain owing in Sydney as per last accounts per *Tsuan* sent by Mr. Gregory \$6,600, or a total sum of \$9,000 owing by the Company at date. These are all the liabilities as far as we learn from the account and we believe that these are all there are, except the wages, which, of course, are running on. The \$30,000 additional Capital and 9,000 liabilities incurred, plus 3,000 in hand before the new Capital was called up leaves \$34,000 to be accounted for as follows:—

PROPERTY.  
Gold Leases 1 & 104..... 350  
1 share Eureka Property..... 1,500  
1 share Queen of the Mount..... 675  
Machinery, Plant, Timber, Surface works.....  
Chiefly shaft sinking.....  
3 "Frue" and 1 Triumph Vanners.....  
1 Blake's Duplex Pump.....  
1 Rands' Air Compressor..... \$17,500  
1 Watson and Denny Pan.....  
Timber, Rails.....  
Wages and horse hire for Dam, and  
very heavy trainage and cartage.....  
incl. Miners and battery wages, stores..... 14,000  
\$42,000

It is in respect of this liability and to have money in hand for future contingencies that it is necessary to provide further funds. And we would propose to raise the capital by the sum of \$45,000, by creating 4,500 new shares of \$10 each. It will be unnecessary to issue all these shares. We issue 2,000 shares and thereby provide \$20,000 we believe it will be more than sufficient, but we propose 4,500 shares to have some unissued shares to provide for future possibilities. Mr. Gregory's last letter says that beyond the liability above mentioned in Sydney, \$5,500, the only expenses of the mine which will be required in future are a Rock drill, \$75, each, and the fortnightly payments of wages and stores. But this last item, wages and stores, should be met by the gold won from the mine. Our last crushing of 200 tons yields about \$330, and this will nearly pay a month's wages and stores at the mine. Actual wages amount at present roughly to \$200 a month. Mr. Gregory has also 11 tons of pyrites which should yield some 20 oz. of gold per ton, when treated by chlorinating process say \$750. Our battery should crush 300 tons a month when in full working order and this should give 24 tons of gold, and as the above said telegraphed crushing. Moreover this crushing was only tributaries having inferior stone, but Mr. Gregory tells us that within a month from now we should be on the rich shoot of gold and better results should therefore follow. Our delays and disappointments have been very discouraging but they appear to be now surmounted. We believe that we have at last overcome our difficulties, and with the help of \$20,000 more Capital that the mine will be a success. On the 9th inst. we called you together in private meeting and gave you these particulars, and we have now called this formal meeting to consult with you and propose the resolution which you have heard read and which I now beg to propose.

The Chairman then moved:—"That the Capital of the Balmoral Gold Mining Company, Limited, be increased from \$180,000 to \$225,000 by the creation of Four Thousand and Five Hundred New Shares of \$10 each to be fully paid up. And that such New Shares be issued upon such terms and conditions and generally with such rights and privileges as shall be resolved upon or directed at the Meeting, and if no direction be given, as the Directors shall determine."

Mr. A. P. Stokes addressed the meeting at some length, and a good deal of discussion arose on the subject of the interest on preference shares in the New Issue. It ended in the speaker formally moving as an amended motion:—

"That the Capital be increased to \$225,000 by the creation of 4,500 New Shares of \$10 each to be fully paid up, and that such New Shares be issued upon the following terms and conditions, and with the following rights and privileges viz:—

- (a) That the New Shares be called Preference Shares and that the holders thereof be entitled to a cumulative preference dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.
- (b) That in the event of the Company being wound up the holders of the said Preference Shares shall be entitled to have the surplus assets of the Company applied in the first place in repaying to them the amount (\$10) paid up on the Preference Shares held by them respectively, but that the residue of such surplus assets shall belong to and be divided among the other members of the Company.
- (c) That the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to issue the said Shares, or such proportion of them as they may deem necessary, in such manner and to such persons as they may think fit.

Mr. G. Fenwick seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Orange, in addressing the meeting urged that present shareholders should be careful to take up the new issue in order that outsiders should not have an opportunity of coming in on very favorable terms. After some further discussion it was decided to issue a formal invitation to all shareholders to subscribe towards the new capital, and that should the funds exceed the required amount preference shares should be allotted *pro rata*. With an announcement by the Chairman that a confirmatory meeting would be held on the 9th proximo, the proceedings terminated.

## PUBLIC LATRINES IN HONGKONG.

The recent case tried at the Supreme Court in which the plaintiff was granted a perpetual injunction restraining the defendant from erecting a public latrine next-door to his house led us to make a few inquiries concerning the erection of latrines generally, which will no doubt be read with some interest. Hongkong, so different to many cities in several respects, is also about the most wretchedly insanitary place in existence in which Europeans live, a thorough and complete system only now being slowly and it is to be hoped successfully laid out. Whether this new system will answer when once completed is another matter, but one would think that after going to the great expense the Colony has been put to that something totally different to the past might be confidently looked forward to. At present there has lately sprung up among a number of Chinese landlords, some of whom are wealthy men connected with both Government and mercantile offices, a mania to put down houses which might be in need of repair for an immediate tenant, and erect in their place latrines, which are let and sub-let to the highest bidder. The Government have acted four public latrines for the free and exclusive use of the Chinese in different parts of the city, whilst a new one is now in course of erection near the Wanchai Market, but the object of private property owners in erecting these public latrines is that of trade, in fact those already in existence built on land upon which the houses were demolished for their erection in Tung Man Ki, Queen's Road West and the Circular Pathway, are known to pay their landlords from fifteen to twenty per cent. better than their house properties did. 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our representatives have been instructed that so soon as the guarantor or the Company fails to pay this sum of £500, they may take immediate steps to force to the utmost the Penam

*E. & O. E.*  
Hongkong, 24th March, 1891.  
A. O'D. GOURDIN,  
Secretary.

Profit and Loss Account ..... \$ 2,762.4

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There on the southern side also are the square holes in the rock, memorial of Chinese daring which the celebrated General Meng Lian caused to be made, so that in the night he took his soldiers, on pieces of wood stuck

clean and well swept, with clean bright windows  
of many-coloured paper panes. The pilasters were  
polite, the images freshly painted. We came  
down through a village, again all clean and  
fresh as paint. Every one is in good clothes  
course, as it is New Year's Day, but it is am-  
prising to find that even the smallest women

the coming year are very bright, and their com-  
munity be sent down to Shanghai in large quantities  
in the Company's steamers. — *Shanghai Mercury*,  
18th March 1897.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26



